ALL QUIET ON THE NEW-YORK. NO WORK YESTERDAY ON THE BIG CRUISER-CAPTAIN PHILIP NOT YET BACK

FROM WASHINGTON. The urgent order sent to the cruiser New-York on Saturday instructing her commander to be ready to put to sea at twenty-four hours' notice was not enough to cause any work to be board her yesterday. The reason probably was that everything can easily be made ready for departure within the specified time, except the torpedo tubes, and as it will take at least a fortnight longer to install them, it was hardly worth while to save one day. Captain Philip left for Washington as soon as he received the order to consult with the Secretary of the Navy. He was expected to return last night or to-day.

Most of the officers were on shore leave yesterday and an air of Sunday quiet brooded over the big white cruiser, disturbed only by a small throng

When the New-York came here early in October When the New-York came here early in October there were two objects in view for her. One was the installation of her torpedo cubes, and the other some slight alteration in her ammunition hoists. The latter has been completed long ago. The former was a difficult and delicate operation, never before carried out on one of our warships, and it was not believed that it could be done in much less than six weeks or two months.

The New-York could reach Rio Janeiro easily in a little over two weeks. Coming up from Norfolk, and using only two-thirds of her power, she ran at the rate of nearly 400 miles in twenty-four hours. This rate would take her to Rio in seventeen days.

ran at the rate of hearly 40 miles in twenty-norm-hours. This rate would take her to Rio in seventeen days.

The cruiser San Francisco is much nearer to Rio than the New-York is. She left here on October 18, bound for Key West and a tour of the West Indies. She could be reached at any of the islands and hurried South. She is under the command of Captain J. C. Watson, and has on board Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham.

At Rio the United States now has two ships, the Charleston and the Newark. The Detroit was at Bahia Friday, and is probably now at Rio. The wooden corvette Yantic has also probably reached there by this time. Even at present the United States has a preponderance of power over the foreign warships of any one nation present, and the arrival of either the New-York or the San Francisco would give this country an overwhelming weight of metal there. The foreign warships present consist of two British, two Italian, two French, one German and one Chilian.

THE FEISEEN TO BE A TORPEDO BOAT. SHE HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY THE BRAZILIANS, AND WILL BE TAKEN ON EL CID'S DECK-WORKING ON THE BIG SHIP.

ork of preparing the ships and arms whereby President Peixoto hopes to crush Mello's revolution, goes steadily on. Sunday was not allowed to cause any delay. Early yesterday morning a force of machinists and workmen were sent from the Morgan Iron Works, at Niath-st, and East River, over to the Boston Dock, Erie Basin, where El Cid is docked. No extensive work was attempted, but preparations were made for rushing matters to-day. On the deck, forward of the pilot-house, a circle, twenty-five feet in diameter, was traced, and the steel deck inside it was cut bodily out, exposing the deck beams. Several ventilators, and tubes for other purposes, which came up inside the circle, were cut off at the the lower deck. The high combing of the forecastle hatchway, which partly intruded within the circle, has not yet been removed, but probably will be soon. The circle is for one of the forty-three-ton dynamite guns, sold to the Brazilians by the Preumatic Torpedo and Construction Company. These guns are fifteen inches in diameter, and about fifty feet long. They are similar to those on the Vesuvius, except that the latter are fixed, while El Cid's will be mounted on an ordinary carriage and can be trained like an Owing to its position on the deck of El Cid, it

will have an area of fire of 270 degrees. The total time required to change all around the circle is two minutes, and the time needed for lowering or depressing the maximum amount is fifteen seconds. The time required to load and fire varies with the weight of the projectile used. For instance, a 500-pound projectile can be loaded and fired in three minutes, and can be thrown a little over two miles, while a 50-pound projectile requires only a little more than one minute to load and can be thrown nearly four miles. These guns will place all their charges at ranges inside a rectangle 90 feet wide by 360 feet long, the approximate size of a ship of war. Armed with such a gun, El Cid will be the equal of any vessel in the Brazilian navy. Add to this the fact that she is at least three knots faster than any of their warships, and it will be seen that she is indeed a formidable foe.

No work was done yesterday in the way of cutting ports for the ordinary guns, and from this it seems probable that they will either be trained through the cargo ports, of which El Cid has deck. It was said vesterday, on what seemed good authority, that all the guns for El Cid were already in store at the Morgan Iron Works. Inquiry there last night, however, brought forth an absolute denial. Certain mysterious boxes, visible in a corner,

in store at the Morgan fron Works. Indicate Inst night, however, brought forth an absolute denial. Certain mysterious boxes, visible in a corner, were said to contain scrap iron.

It is not yet certain whether El Rio is to accompany her sister ship, El Cid, to Brazil. Admiral Mauritz has been anxious to purchase her and made a handsome offer to C. P. Huntington for her. This was refused, as the Morgan Line people hardly feel able to spare their two best ships. Since then Admiral Mauritz has increased his offer, and is now awaiting an answer. The vessel is due here to-morrow.

There will be no torpedo tubes of the ordinary kind on El Cid, principally because there is no time to arrange for them. The installation of a complete torpedo outfit, with all its delicate machinery, even when a ship is practically ready to receive it, can hardly be accomplished in less than a month. Captain Philip, of the cruiser New-York, expected to take two months to install the torpedo tubes on his vessel.

Still, El Cid is not to be without the aid of water as well as aerial torpedoes. Flint & Co. have purchased the steam yacht Felseen, and she is now being fitted up at City Island as a torpedo boat to be carried on the deck of El Cid.

The Feiseen has run seven miles at the rate of 21% knots an hour. As soon as she was bought she was sent to City Island and placed in the hands of her builders. Gardner & Mosher, for the purpose of having the necessary changes made. Even now the Feissen resembles nothing so much as a long black streak in the water, and when her alterations are complete, two weeks from now, she will be still less conspicuous. The little cabin and plothouse are to disappear, and in their stead there will be a mere steel hood with a narrow glass front, big enough to hold a steersman. Forward, a torpedo tube of simple construction will be fixed, with a range of fire of 180 degrees. Aft, a one-pound rapid-fire gun will be mounted.

The Feiseen cost 320 (80 originally. What the Brazillians have paid for her could not be le

TO DIG A SHIP CANAL.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 29.-The St. Clair and Lake Erie Ship Canal Construction Company is a new corporation, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, in which several Duluth men are interested. The intention of the company is to begin the canal at a point near the southeasterly corner of Lake Clair, in Essex and Kent counties, Ontario, Canada, and run thirty miles to a point southeast of Point Pelee, on Lake Eric. The difference in the water level between the two lakes to be conthe water level between the two lakes to be connected is not more than four feet, and upon both routes surveyed there is no deeper cutting needed than thirty-four feet. No rock has been encountered during the preliminary survey, and a neutral entry at each end will facilitate the work and will assist in rendering locks needless. Capital amounting to \$4,000,000 has been secured, and is ready as noon as the formalities attending the securing of a charter from the Dominion Government have been fully completed. Among the officers of the company are C. A. Towner, Duluth, president; E. Arnit, New-York, constructing engineer, and W. Potter, Minneapolis, secretary. The obstructions in the Detroit River have always been a source of danger to vessels, and of annoyance and perplexity to the Government engineers. This canal will effectually do away with all of these.

CHICAGO BONDS FIND A PURCHASER

Chicago. Oct. 29.—The city authorities have succeeded in finding a purchaser for the entire issue of twenty years' 4 per cent gold refunding bonds, which were placed on the market last July. At that time, because of the dulness of the bond market, due to the financial stringency, only 333,000 worth of the entire issue of \$500,000 could be sold. A few days ago the newly incorporated firm of Tracy, MacDonald & Co. purchased the re-maining bonds, amounting to \$482,000.

SNOW FALLS IN THE ADIRONDACES.

Plettsburg. N. Y., Oct. 29.-This section was visited by a snowstorm to-day. The Adirondacks are covered with a white mantle.

BILLS NOW PENDING IN THE HOUSE TO PROVIDE FOR "WILD-CAT" CURRENCY.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS PRACTICALLY UNAN-IMOUS IN CLAMORING FOR THE RE-PEAL OF THE PRESENT LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE.] Washington, Oct. 29 .- Chairman Springer, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, is of the opinion that the vote on the resolution of inquiry calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information relating to the old State banks of issue, and the laws and regulations of the sev-eral States relating thereto, was a fair test of the sentiment of the House of Representatives on the proposition to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. This opinion is not shared by some of his colleagues, one of whom to-day pointed out that Mr. Beatner, of Louisiana, who voted for the olution, is the author of a bill to repeal the The vote was exceedingly significant in another respect, however, as an analysis of it shows. According to the detailed vote, as pub-"The Congressional Record," there were ninety-five votes in the affirmative and fifty-nine in the negative. The affirmative votes were cast by forty-eight Republicans, forty-two Democrats and five Populists. All of the negative votes were cast by Democrats, all except three of whom-Messrs. Cummings, of New-York, and Hunter and Me-Dannold, of Illinois-represent districts in the "Solid South," while of the forty-two Democrats recorded in favor of the resolution only four-Messrs. Boatner, of Louisiana, Brawley, of South Carolina, Paynter, of Kentucky, and Talbott, of Maryland-represent Southern districts, and twentyeight represent districts west of the Alleghenies. It was the "Solid South' against the rest of the Union.

IT RANKS NEXT TO THE TARIFF.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent yesterday Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, who is understood to be in favor of the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation, remarked that next to the tariff the question of devising and establishing "a flexible currency" is the most important one with which this Congress will have to deal. There is no doubt that a most vigorous and earnest effort will be made to repeal the tax on State bank circulation with that end in view, or that the advocates of repeal are exc-edingly hopeful that the effort will be crowned with success. Some of them assert in a confident tone that Secretary Carlisle is strongly in favor of repeal, and that President Cleveland will approve an act for that purpose if one shall be sent to him by Congress They also assert that a bill will be favorably reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency early in December, and that it will be passed by the House before the Tariff bill is taken up for consideration, and they are also hopeful of a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Finance.

Of bills relating to this subject thirteen have been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. All except two of them were introduced by Southern men. Seven of these bills pro-vide for the repeal of all laws which impose "a tax of 10 per centum or any other sum on the circulating notes of State banks or State banking associations, or which impose a tax on all banks and banking associations which receive or pay out notes or circulation of other than Nationa banks, or which discriminate in taxation against the circulating notes of State banks and State banking associations." None of these bills proposes to relieve National banks of the tax on circulation. relieve National banks of the lax on circulation.
The authors of the seven bills referred to are
Messrs. Lester, of Georgia; Richardson, of Tennessee; Cox, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Alabama,
Blanchard, of Louisiana; Boatner, of Louisiana, and Henderson, of North Carolina.

PROVISIONS OF SOME OF THE BILLS.

The bill offered by Mr. Meredith, of Virginia, repeals the 10 per cent tax on State bank circula tion, and provides that "hereafter no others or higher rate or percentage of taxation shall be imposed upon the issue and circulation of the notes of State broks and State banking associations by whomsoever issued, paid out or circulated, than is or shall be imposed upon the issue and circula-tion of the notes of National banking associa-

The bill offered by Mr. Harter, of Ohlo, goes step further. It provides that the tax on State bank notes shall be reduced to 1 per centum per "upon all such notes as bear upon either the face or back thereof the plainly printed and clearly stated agreement of the State in which the bank issuing such notes is located, to redeem States upon presentation to some proper officer of said State." Section 2 of the bill provides that there shall be "no reduction in the tax upon any note or notes intended to circulate as money which do not bear the agreement and guaranty provided

WHAT COLONEL OATES WOULD DO.

Colonel Oates, of Alabama, proposes to suspend the operation of the law in the case of any State benking association, or State bank which shall deposit with "the State Treasurer-or other safe de pository designated for that purpose by the law of such State—an amount of the lawful money of the United States or the solvent bonds of par value of such State, its counties or municipalities equal to 100 per centum of the aggregate amount of notes to be issued," which deposits are to be held for the security and redemption of such notes. The bill provides that the aggregate amount of State bank issues "shall in no case exceed \$5 per capita of the population of such State as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States." In the minds of some men who recall States." In the minds of some men who recall the financial exploits of State Treasurers in Alabama and five or six other States of the "Solid Scuth" within the last dozen years, the suggestion will be likely to arise that the office of a State Treasurer is by no means such a "safe depository" as honest bankers or known, not believe to the control of as honest bankers or innocent note holders would have a right to demand.

The bill introduced by Mr. English, of New-Jersey, provides that in case any State bank shall deposit as security for the redemption of the notes issued to it "such State or municipal bonds or se-curities as may be approved by the Governor and Treasurer of said State under a law enacted by the State for that purpose, and shall file satisfacthat this provision has been strictly compiled with, and upon the certificate of the said Controller of the Currency to that effect, he being satisfied that said securities are valid and that the intent of this act has been complied with, then the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause a rebate of 8 per centum to be made in the 10 per centum tax ow imposed by law on all such issue of State banks so secured and so certified, and said notes thus secured shall bear no tax whatever upon being paid out or received by any institution or individuals." It is hardly to be expected that Mr. English's bill will find favor in the eyes of Scuthern Democrats, who demand that "the hand of Federal oppression shall be lifted from the banking laws and systems of the sovereign States," and who will never consent that the United States Controller of the Currency shall have anything to say as to what shall constitute "valid securities" for the circulating notes of State banks.

A MOST ELABORATE BILL.

Altogether the most comprehensive and elaborate bill on this subject that has been thus far introduced is that of Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, "to amend the National Banking acts to repes the 10 per centum tax on State bank issues and for other purposes," which consists of sixteen sections. Section 1 provides that there shall be no limit to the amount of circulating notes which any National banking association may issue, provided it does not exceed 100 per centum of the par value of the bonds and coin deposited to secure the same. Section 3 provides that State banks, banking associations and bankers expressly authorized to issue circulating notes shall pay no United State tax on the same, provided that all such notes are secured in the same manner and to the same extent as the notes of the National banks, that is, by deposits of coin and bonds of the precise char described in the bill, which must be deposited with a properly designated State officer in the State in which the bank is situated, and provided the State charter contains provisions "safe-guarding issuance and depositors identically with wisited by a snowstorm to-day. The Adirondacks are covered with a white mantle.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhibitantian sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap structures sometimes offered but never accepted by the linearment.

Informed. the provisions herein contained, except in so far as

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.

well as United States bends, but no State or municipal bonds shall be accepted, first, unless the principal and interest shall, in express terms, be payable in legal tender coin of the United States; second, unless for two years continuously prior to the date of the proposed deposit said bonds shall have been at par in the market, "and, in the opinion of the Controller of the Currency (in the case of National banks), likely to remain"; third, no hond shall be accepted upon which payment of interest has been in default at any time within five years, or which at any time within two years has been publicly sold at less than its par value; fourth, no county or municipal bond shall be accepted if the total tax levy of the county, city or taxing district issuing it, shall exceed 2 per cent neer annum, and if after deposit the levy shall be increased so as to exceed 2 per cent, the Controller (in the case of a National bank) shall demand other security to replace it; fifth, no bank shall be allowed to have more than 20 per cent of its deposits in the bonds of any one State, county, city or taxing district; sixth, whenever any class of bonds on deposit has been publicly sold below par for the period of thirty days, or the Controller (in the case of a National bank) "learns and believes that its actual market value for thirty days has been below par," he shall require the substitution of bonds which in all respects meet the requirements of law.

Section 5 authorizes the Controller, with the

days has been below par," he shall require the substitution of bonds which in all respects meet the requirements of law.

Section 5 authorizes the Controller, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, to reject any class of bonds or to require the substitution of other bonds for any on deposit which he may regard as insufficient security. Section 6 requires that 20 per centum of all deposits to secure circulation shall consist of gold and silver coin of the United States, one-half of each as nearly as practicable, and that not more than 60 per cent of it in any case shall be gold or silver. Section 7 provides that no National banking association shall be required to keep on deposit as security for its circulating notes any further fund than that above mentioned, 20 per cent in gold and silver coin and 80 per cent in bonds. Section 8 provides that the United States shall have a first lien on all the assets of each National banking association for the payment of its notes. Section 9 provides as an additional security for the payment of notes of National banks that a fund of \$1,000,000 shall be created out of the taxes collected therefrom which shall be drawn upon whenever necessary after all other resources have been exhausted to redeem the notes of any bank that may have failed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK OFFICIALS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK OFFICIALS.

Section 10 provides that no officer or director of a National banking association shall borrow there from on terms different from those allowed to other borrowers, that no National bank shall lend money on the security of his own stock, that no officer or director shall indorse for another in said bank or borrow money from it on the indorgement bank or borrow money from it on the indorzement of another officer or director, that any director shall be individually liable for any losses on account of an infraction of the laws unless he shall have voted against the same and caused his name to be recorded and shall have notified the Correll of the Currency within thirty days, or if not present at the meeting of directors at which the infraction occurred then within thirty days after the fact came to his knowledge. Section II provides that any director who shall be absent from the State more thus ixity days, or from five successive meetings of the Board, shall be deemed to have resigned, and his piace shall be filled at once, provided that no person shall be a director of a National bank whose stock is pledged for debt.

once, provided that no person shall be a director of a National bank whose stock is pledged for debt.

Section 12 provides that the refusal or failure to redeem its own notes in coin upon presentation at its own counter with a demand for coin at once or within ten days after such demand shall constitute cause for the appointment of a receiver in the case of a National bank, and in the case of a State bank "shall ipso facto work a reimposition of the 10 per centum tax on its circulating notes" for the year in which the default occurred and thereafter. Section 12 provides that National banks may lend money on real estate security. Section 14 resenants all existing laws and parts of laws not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions relating to National banking associations, including all provisions for examination and for protection of depositors. Section 15 provides that no State tank, banking association or banker, authorized by State law to issue circulating notes, shall be exempt from the 10 per cent tax "unless in the charter from the State so authorizing it to issue circulating notes there be provisions complying with and according with the requirements of each and every provision of this act, except Section 9 thereof. The State banks and banking associations hereby intended to be exempted are not exempt until they are chartered with provisions of this act, such compliance of provisions being prerequisites to the exemption herein and hereby enacted."

ADMIRAL SKERRETT TO LEAVE HAWAIL HE WILL SUCCEED ADMIEST LEWIN ON THE ASIATIC STATION-SPECULATION, AS TO

Washington, Oct. 28 (Special).—Surprise in Naval hardly ended when orders affecting two other commanders-in-chief were made public. Admiral Skerrett, commanding the Pacific station with the commanders-in-chief were made public. Admiral Skerrett, commanding the Pacific station with the flagship Philadelphia, now at Honolulu, has been detached from that duty and transferred to the command of the Asiatic station, Admiral Irwin, the present commander-in-chief of the latter station, having been relieved. Admiral Skerrett will on having been relieved. Admiral Skerrett will be companied to the part of the latter station, having been relieved. Admiral Skerrett will be companied to the control of the latter station, having been relieved. Admiral Skerrett will control of the control of the latter station of the control of the latter station. proceed from Honolulu to San Francisco and from there by steamer to Yokohama.

It could not be learned at the Navy Department vesterday where Admiral Irwin would go to duty It was stated, however, that his removal from th his capability as a commander-in-chief. Admiral Irwin has been on the Asiatic station only since June last, and this fact further increases surprise at his being relieved. He will retire from service on account of age on April 15 of next year.

The detachment of Admiral Skerrett, who assumed command of the Pacific Squadron in January, occasioned even greater surprise than the orders to Admiral Irwin. Speculation as to the cause of the change was keen. Since February Admiral Skerrett has been at Honolulu, and more recently, since the return to this country of Minister Biount, much of the official correspondence relating to Hawaiian affairs has been sent to him. It was supposed in Naval circles that the Administration had determined that a change was necessary and that a younger officer was required at Honolulu. Further information as to the influences which dictated the two changes is expected to be given out by the Navy Department shortly.

Commodore Meade is said to be stated as the successor of Admiral Skerrett. The commodore is now the sentor member of the Naval Examining Board in session in this city. He has had no sea service in his present grade. He is regarded as one of the most competent officers in the Navy. service on account of age on April 15 of next year.

---DR R. HEBER NEWTON TO TAKE LONGER

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GENERALLY FAIR WEATHER IN THE EAST. Washington, Oct. 29.-The storm over New-Brunswick Saturday evening his disappeared north of the Guif of St. Lawrence. The barometer has fallen rapidly north of Montana, indicating the presence of a disturbance in that region. The interior of the country east of the Rocky Mountains is covered by an extensive area of high barometer. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic

barometer. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States; elsewhere it has risen. Generally fair weather is indicated east of the Rocky Mountains Monday, except in the Upper Missouri Valley, where showers will probably occur. In the central valleys, the lake regions and the interior of the Atlantic Coast States the weather will be wasner.

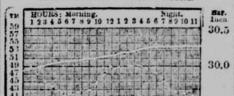
DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO DAY. For New-England and Elastern New-York generally

fair; slight changes in temperature; fresh west winds, becoming variable Monday night. For Eastern Penesylvania, New-Jersey, Delawate, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, generally fair; slight changes in temperature; light variable winds. For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, fair; warmer in Georgia; norta winds f esh and brisk on the

For Indiana and Hillinois, fair; warmer; winds shifting For Michigan and War nein, fair; warmer; variable

winds shifting to southeast. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Onio, generally fair; warmer; variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS



29.5 In this diagram a continuous white line shows the nances in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-re-ording baroweter. The broken line represents the tem-grature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Oct. 30, 1 a, m .- The weather yesterlay was fair, though at times overcast, and much colder. The temperature ranged between 41 and 51 decrees the average (44%) being 10% degrees lower than on Saturlay and 5% lower than on the corresponding day last year. The weather to-day is likely to continue fair and cool, with strong westerly winds.

Use Hersford's Acid Phosphate.

A prominent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., say, of it.
"I have severe headaches, and it relieves them. I am fond of the pleasures of the table, and as a consequence of my indulgence there, I have to pay the penalty. It divides penalty with me. Indeed, it is an indispensable article to me."

AGAINST THE PLUNDERERS. A WORDY FOOTBALL STRIFE.

THE REV. MADISON C. PETERS ON THE VILE-NESS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

HE SETS FORTH ITS CORRUPTION AND SHOWS THE CHARACTER OF ITS RULERS-EACH MAN SHOULD VOTE AGAINST

ITS NOMINEES. The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached on "Rum and Rogue Rule in New-York," at the Blooming-

dale Reformed Church yesterday. He said:
Tammany Hall is a religio-political conspiracy
for public plunder. The Catholic Church is attacking the conceded American principle of separation of Church and State by accepting annually millions of dollars from the public funds for their own institutions. During the years 1884 to 1893, inclusive, the various 35man Catholic institutions received from the "Taxation and the General Fund," \$5,506,-33 34: Protestant institutions, during the same time and from the same fund, received \$365,467 34. following is the official table of appropriations from the "Excise Fund," for the month of August, 1893; To Roman Catholic institutions
To Protestant institutions
To He rew institutions
To internominational institutions

.000,742 53 Our State Legislature for the year 1300 appropriated to sixteen institutions under Roman Catho-lic control, \$1.679,886 67. To all other denominational and sectarian institutions, numbering twenty-eight, \$961,619 ff. We are ruled by an oligarchy of rum-sellers, and rogues are our masters. The sucfighter and an alleged murderer. He was then poor. He holds no office, and has no visible means of support, yet he lives to-day in a magnificent salace, owns fine country estates, and sports the

poor. He holds no office, and has he of support, yet he lives to-day in a magnificent palace, owns fine country estates, and sports the finest horses in America.

Even some of our judges, at the bidding of their masters, and regardless of the sanctity of the oath they have taken, are keeping the courts busy naturalizing the worst foreigners, polluting the suffrage and disgracing the judicial ermine, and fastening the roguest grip with the tenacity of an octopus upon us. The frauds in registration and of colonization unearthed in this city ought to be enough to drive honest men to the polls. The men who never go to the primaries, and then wonder why better nominations are not made, who forget to register and have not the time to vote, and then cry out against the uselessness of fighting the plunderers of the public treasury—it is these men who are responsible for the rascally administration of the government of our city.

If you want a clean city government vote to get the refus of government into clean hands. If you want to maintain respect for the judiciary, do not vote to place the highest judicial honors in the State into the hands of a man who is condemned by the Bar Association of his State and by the most distinguished men in his own party as having committed "one of the gravest offences known to the law"; if you do not want crime to go unpunicled, do not vote for a District-Attorney who left that office with thousand of indictments pigeon-heled; if you do not want the city treasury entirely plundered, do not vote for a self-confessed tool of the Tiger. Vote:

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S LAWLESS WORDS.

DR. RAINSFORD ASKS WHAT EXCUSE HE HAS FOR SAYING THAT THE LAW MAY BE PROKEN FOR INTEREST OF PARTY.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, at St. George's Protstant Episcopal Church, yesterday morning spoke from a line of Scripture which, he said, we might laim as a fitting text of our civilization or as the fitting war cry of the present hour: Shall Know the Truth and the Truth Shall Make You Free." Dr. Rainsford had beheld that text while standing in the Court of Honor at the World's Fair. It is written over the entrance of the Peristyle. As he stood there, with all the magnifience of those beautiful palaces about him, he had nothing to say. It was then that the text on the Peristyle came to him. Nothing he had seen of the arts and industries of the nations had so intrue. "if the truth shall not make us free, there

is no real civilization for man."
All this, Dr. Rainsford said, may be practically applied. There were three characteristics which show themselves plainly in our life: First, we

CELEBRATING THE REFORMATION.

The Rev. Dr. Julius B. Remensayder, pastor of held the title since that year, and therefore has St. James's Lutheren Caurch, at Madison-ave, and won the championship ten times and Princeton Seventy-third-st., preached yesterday morning on seven.
"The Reformation the Work of God." The serthe annual festival of the Reformation could never lose its freshness and power. It must be kept alive, reation was the work of God, but Roman Catholics. egarded it as the great apostasy and the work of the devil. People had grown tired of the childish masses and the genuflections of Rome, and the Reformation brought them back to a study of the Gospel, the leve of which is the greatest Protestant characteristic. It brought unification of the Evangelical Church and the discarding of the cabalistic mummeries of Popery. From the small beginning by Martin Luther, at Worms, four centuries ago, the Evangelical Church had grown till it had 159, 709,000 communicants, and over 40,009,000 people were under its sway. The Reformation brought freedow to the priest-ridden, and assured the growth of Protestantism, which had enabled Germany to displace France from the leadership of Europe. Reformation brought them back to a study of the

REST.

The members of the congregation at the morning service in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth-st and Madison-ave, received a com-munication from the rector, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, saying that aithough the improvement in his health had been teady and most satisfactory during the last summer, his physicians believed that another year of complete rest was necessary to enable him to take up his parish work again with full vigor, and that they therefore advised him not to return to his charge this winter. He fully expects to resume his ministrations next fall.

The announcement was also made that the Rev. The announcement was also made that the Rev. Dr. William Kirkus had been engaged to supply the pulpit during the coming winter at the morning and afternoon services, the active work of the parish being under the direction of the assistant minister, the Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

A PRAISE SERVICE FOR MUSICAL DAY. The Lenox Avenue Union Church, Disciples which has recently moved into its new church building in One-hundred-and-ninetcenth-st., near Lenox-ave., made yesterday "Musical Day." praise service was held in the morning, which was ed by a large orchestra. Music was furnished also by a quartet, and there were violin, flute, one clarionet selos. The pastor of the church, Rev. James Millard Philputt, preached on "Bress in Religion."

ness in Religion."
At the evening service the cantata "Daniel" was given by the choir, assisted by the orchestra. The solos were suns by Mrs. Minnie Dorr Norcess and Misa C. Pinner, sopranos; Miss Lambert, contralto; Ernest Swales, tenor, and E. Bramhali Child, Jr., basso.

DR. PAXTON AGAIN ILL.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-secondst., did not appear in his pulpit yesterday, and his place was supplied by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, professor in Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Paxton is confined to his house, No. 51 West Forty-sixth-st., by an attack of nervous prostration. The sudden filness of their pastor was a shock and surprise to most of the members of Dr. Paxton's congregation. It was thought that he had completely recovered from the effects of the troubles which had compelled his retirement from his church duties during several months of the spring and summer just passed. He returned to his pulpit in the middle of September, greatly

his pulpit in the middle of September, greatly recuperated in health, after the difficult and serious operation early in June.

On his return to the city last month Dr. Paxton appeared robust and vigorous, but it seems that he overestimated his strength. Some days ago he showed signs of breaking down.

Dr. Paxton's plans for the future are as yet unformed. The trustees of his church will meet in regular session this week, and he will ask them for a leave of absence, which will, no doubth, the future in some quiet resort in Florida or elsewhere. His present condition of ill health is responsible for his resignation of the chaplaincy of the 7th Regiment.

EITTER CHARGES OF PROFESSIONALISM.

PRINCETON ACCUSES PENNSYLVANIA, WHO RE-TORTS WITH STINGING TAUNTS-THE

BIG GAME AT PHILADELPHIA.

Reports from Philadelphia indicate that the demand for tickets for the annual football game between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania at Manheim Park next Saturday exceeds anything ever known in football in that city. The prediction is made that over 20,000 people will be present if the weather is at all pleasant. The controversy over the game is most bitter and the interest greater than has heretofore been the case in any

game ever played outside of the annual contests at Spring-field, between Yale and Harvard, and the Thanksgiving Day game between Yale and Princeton.

The unsport-manific action, taken at the recent inter-collegiate ineeting, at least that is the way it is termed by friends of Pennsylvania, has led to many complica-tions. Still, the college boys could not have devised a better scheme to advertise their games and to get the general public in line to go to the games. Of course, they do not care anything about the merry click of the they do not care anything about the merry click of the turnstile, as the controversies over the price set on the Springfield and Manbattan Fields clearly illustrate. Those

college men look after the dollars in college sports almost as carefully as do the managers of professional sports.

Princeton and Pennsylvania are now engaged in a mudslinging match which is not likely to do anybody serious harm, while the talk may ultimately be of some service in perifying amateur sports. If professionalism in col-lege sports can be wiped away, nobody who has the advancement of true sport at heart can object to the thorough discussion. Still, some of the college teams train in houses made of brittle glass, and if charges and counter charges are kept up, a degree of professionalism in col-lege sports will be brought out which will surprise some

people. EACH SNEERING AT THE OTHER.

Friends of Princeton declare that Oszood's record has been investigated at both Cornell and Pennsylvania, and that it will not hold water. Charges are made against other men on the Pennsylvania team. Pennsylvania reother men on the Pennsylvania team. Pennsylvania re-torts in kind, and says that King is a professional, be-cause he played on the Cape May baseball team, and other Princeton men are brought forward and their amateur standing sneered at. There are sly winks when one Yale man is mentioned. Wesleyun's skirts are clean, as

her record this season will certainly testify.

It now looks as if the Princeton and University of Pennsylvania teams will meet at Manheim Park next Saturlay with their strongest elevens in the field, and that naboly will be protested. This would be the proper spirit, and everybody will cheer the winner. As Princespirit, and everybody will cheer the winner. As Princeton was beaten last year, the Tigers cannot afford to
protest anybody. They must beat Pennsylvania's best
team to wipe out that defeat of last year, and that is just
what the Princeton men say that they will do. Pennsylvania men laugh at Princeton's confidence, and say that
there is pleaty of money in Philadelphia which the Tigers
can carry away if they can make good their boasts.
While the game is, in reality, only an exhibition match,
more money is likely to be wagered on the match than
on any other football game ever played, certainly in that
city.

Princeton expects to strengthen further her team before Saturday for Morse, the old halfback, has returned to college. Morse will begin work with the team to-day, and his return will be hailed with delight by the followers of the Tigers. Princeton is none too strong back of the line, and Morse will fill up a decided gap. King will remain at quarter, and Morse will, in all probability, replace Barness at left halfback. Taylor has shown up finely at right guard and he is said to be a better man than Hall.

YALE TO TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES. The close friends of Yale are not satisfied with the work done so far by the team, and a determined effort is to be made to strengthen the eleven at any cost. The Law School team will be wrecked to strengthen the 'Varsity eleven. Sanfard, Graves and Grabam are the players wanted, and Hinkey is likely to get them. Graves is wanted as a halfback, and Sanford for centre. Beard and Stillman have not come up to expectations.

It is not generally known how near the Yale-Prince

ton Thanksgiving game came to being played on the Columbia grounds at Williamsbridge. At the secret meeting of the Intercollegiate Foetball Association, sday night, Lawson and Pell representing Columbia, after thorough discussion, it was decided that this year's game would have to be played at Manhattan Field, with the probability that next year's would be at the Columbia

The University A. C. Committee will held a meeting to-day, and arrange the details about the man the Ya'e Princeton game for Thanksgiving Day. It is said that the managers of Eastern Park, Brooklyn, have not chandened hope of geiting the game.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PLAYERS. MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY DEFEND THE BLUE

ON THANKSGIVING DAY. New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 29 (Special) .- Since Intercollegiate Association was formed, in 1876, the championship has been held by Yale and Princeton, Harvard never having once secured the honor while a member of the association. Yale won it while a member of the first year. Princeton secured the title the next the first year. Princeton secured the title the next the first year. Princeton secured the title the next came unconscious and never rallied. He was eral times visited by Archbishop Corrigan, year and held it until 1881, when Yale took it. Princeton remained in the background, in favor of Yale, until 1885, when she won the championship again and also in the succeeding year. Yale won it in 1887 and 1888, and Princeton in 1889. Yale has held the title since that year, and therefore has

vices were commemorative of the Reformation, and great degree of confidence concerning the strength were largely attended. Dr. Remensnyder said that of the various teams at present. Yale has a promising but yet undeveloped team. Her eleven always has come up smiling at the last moment in thorough condition, no matter how weak the material was to start with. The reason for this is that she has the greatest array of football coaches of any college in the country. Walter Camp, known all over the country as the father of football, resides here, and gives a great deal of attention to Hefflefinger, Wallace, Bull, Corthe candidates. bin, McClung, McCormick, Rhodes and other famous Yale experts give a great deal of time to coaching the team. The team this year is perhaps somewhat less promising than that of last year at this time, but it is pretty safe to wager that they will turn out right in the end. Frank Hinkey, the captain, is one of th

popular young men who ever attended Yale. He is noted for being particularly silent concerning his plans and opinions. He is always cool-headed, and invariably uses excellent judgment at critical moments in the game. He has played end-rush for two years, always doing splendid work. Indeed, he is one of the best end-rushers who ever set foot on football field. He weighs about 160 pounds, and his muscles are as hard as rocks. He is a str tackler and an expert at interference. It is unpleasant to miss from the team "Pop" and Laurie Bliss, Winter, McCormick, and Greenway, although the latter will play at right-end in the game against Harvard, inasmuch as Captain Waters of the Cambridge eleven will have, as members of courses. Stillman, who acted as centre-rush with same position this year. Last year his chief weakness was in snapping the ball back, but he has improved much during his recent practice, and has almost overcome his faults at that point. He has grown larger and stouter since the close of the last football season. McCrea is certain to do as good work as he did last year. He was always plucky, and especially good in tackling. Hickok, the famous putter-of-shot and all-round athlete, is playing at his old place at right-guard, filling the place formerly held by Heffledinger. He is certainly a star, and bids fair to outplay Heffledinger himself. He is as strong as two ordinary players, and can run like a deer. He is the best all-round player on the team.

Butterworth is the only one of the four backs last year who will be found in the line again. He is a magnificent long-distance punter and sure tackle, and can buck a line like a battering-tam. George Adee, of New-York, will play as quarter-back, unless some candidate develops unlooked-for strength for the position. Adee is a quick player. He can pass tackle well. Holcomb, of New-Huven; Sedgewick, of Brooklyn, and other candidates are being considered, and the team will undoubtedly be same position this year. Last year his chief weak-



weaknesses penillar to their sex. Health is regained, after periods of dizziness, nervous prostration and ercitability, or other manifestations of derangement or displacement of the womanly organs, when the "Prescription" is used. Besides, it's sold on its merits. The proprietors take the risk

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outs are lacked judgment when he bought his clothes.

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a good one when it is lined up against Harvard for the great game in November. Holcomb is a sophomore and rowed in the freshman crew and played tackle on the freshman football team last year. Sedgewick has just entered college, but is doing splendid work. His tackling is fine. Both these men weigh about 170 pounds each.

Yale's rush line will indoubtedly be unusually strong. If there is any weakness it will be in the back. In this connection it is interesting to know that during the last two years not a team has been able to guard against Yale. In 1891 Yale secured 490 points, as against Yale. In 1891 Yale secured 11 1892, 255, and enough so far this season to make the total over 1,000. It will thus be seen that there is every reason to expect some excellent football playing on the part of Yale before the season is is every reason to expect some excellent footh playing on the part of Yale before the season over.

PENNSYLVANIA AND YALE MAY NOT PLAY. New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 29 (Special).—The chances are strong that the University of P. nn-yivania-Yale football came will not be played if Pennsylvania persists in her decision to play men made ineligible by the newly atopted rule. Manager Holter, of Yale, t -night said: "In con-ference with Captun Mackey, of the University of Pennsylvania, before leaving New-York on Saturday, I prosented our position to him, remarking that all arrange-ments for the Yale-University of Pennsylvania game were entirely undecided and that details must be settled at once. In case they were willing to abide by the Association membership rules, the game would be played as usual; otherwise Yale would feel obliged to cancel the engagement. Furthermore, I am informed by Manager Judd that Wesleyan will also refuse to play unter the

same conditions." Te-morrow Manager Heiter will meet Manager Thomp son, of Princeton, at New-York, and arrange for the lease of Manhattan Field for the Thank-giving Day contest. Wednesday's game with Tufts has been cancelled by Yale because Tuits was so weak that the Yale team would be losing a week's practice in playing her

FAST WHEELING ON A KITE TRACK.

Independence, Iowa, Oct. 29 .- On the kite track here yesterday John S. Johnson, the bleyele rider, went against the world's quarter-mile flying start record of 0:27, held by Windle. The track was not in first-class condition and the weather was unfavorable. The first trial resulted in 0:28 flat. He was not satisfied with this, and tried in again, with the result of clipping off a fifth, covering the distance in 0:25 4-5. The quadruplex crew were timed separately, and male it in 0:23, and then Messrs. Bird, Dorner and Burt rode the triple machine over the same route in 0:262-5. These are all the best records of their kind, and are creditable under the circumstance. The second test was not so successful. Johnson attempted to teat the best record with flying start for the one-third and one-half inles, and fell short in both cases. The record for one-third mile is 0:37, and the watches recorded 0:38 2-5 at Johnson passed that point; while the half-wile record is 0:55 4-5. Johnson could not do better than 0:57. The contest will be resumed Monday, with probably better results if the conditions are improved-

OBITUARY.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

Ex-sudge Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant Dis-trict-Attorney, died in his apartments, in the Windsor Hotel, early yesterday morning, after an illness of five weeks. He was first seized by nervous prostration in the District-Attorney's office on September 21. After a time intestinal troubles set in, and he became critically iii. Hope for his recovery was entertained till Saturday morning, when pneumonia, which was the ultimate cause of death, developed rapidly. In the afternoon he became unconscious and never rallied. He was sev-



GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

personally administered the sacrament to him, sacred rite, being administered just before his death by the Rev. Father Lavelle.

Ex-Judge Bedford was born in this city in 1837, and was a son of Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, a fa-mous physician, who achieved international reputation from his medical publications. He inherited a fortune from his father, who died in 1870. His great-granduncie, who was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, was appointed by Washington successively as Attorney-General and as Calef Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware. He vas descended, on his mother's side, from the old Knickerbocker family of Van Solinger. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1855, and from the Harvard Law School in 1859. In that year h

was admitted to the New-York bar. Mr. Bedford was first associated in the practice of his profession with Charles M. da Costa for three years, after which he became the junior three years, after which he became the junior partner of James T. Brady. He was always an active Democrat, and, twenty-eight years ago, he was appointed by A. Oakey Hall Assistant District-Attorney. He was elected as City Judge in 1863, and after serving four years retired to private practice. In 1855 District-Atto.ney Martine appointed him his first assistant, and he had singe been continued in office by District-Attorneys Fellows and Nicoll. He was unmarried and was the last survivor of his family. His nearest relative is Gunning S. Bedford, a young man who is now in Europe.

last survivor of his taining. The head of the Manhattan and Union clubs, and of the alumni of Columbia College. He was a hard worker in his profession, and his fatal illness is attributed to overwork. He earned a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, and was known as a severe but righteous judge in administering punishment to malefactors. His funeral will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth-ave. and Fiftieth-st., at 10:30 a. m., to-morrow. The burial will be in the family plot \$2. Woodlawn.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE VENNARD.

William Lawrence Vennard, a member of the well-known wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, died at his home, No. 156 West Seventyfourth-st., on Saturday, from heart disease, after an illness of six months. He was born in Ports-mouth, N. H., fifty-one years ago, and received his education in that place, where he began his business career. He came to this city about twenty years ago, and was employed by the firm of which ne became a member on the retirement of John

he became a member on the retirement of John McKesson in 1884. His wife, who survives him, was a daughter of Mr. McKesson, who died about two weeks ago.

Mr. Vennard was widely known in business circles as an upright, genial and most companionable man. He was a director of the Howery Savings Bank; vice-president of the New-York College of Pharmacy, and a member of the Union League Club and the Downtown Association. The funeral will be held at his home at 11 a. m. to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Reformed Church, at Madison-ave, and Thirty-eighth-st., will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

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